The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870. NUMBER 217.

WASHINGTON.

The New Tariff Bill Reported in the House.

Leading Points of the Measure—Explanations by Mr. Schenck.

Provisions of the New Funding Bill.

Public Debt Statement for February.

Decrease During the Past Month $2,982,654.39.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

THE SENATE PENDING BILL

The Finance Committee of the Senate has decided to report to-day its pet child of forty years. It will be reported to-morrow. The bill provides for free sheep of Canada, on class of forty years, at 4c. on 4 per cent; one dollar a pound on wool of the first class, and at twenty cents, at 5 per cent, and from exceeding by four hundred dollars the value of the principal and interest. The bill is expected to pass the Senate without much opposition.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF BILL.

Senator Anthony introduced a bill, to-day, prohibiting the publication by the Senate, of any extra copies of Congressional documents, except one of each Secretary's report, for the use of the Senate, and one for general distribution. This will show the printing of only the usual number, namely, 1,250 of each document. Extra copies can be printed by order of the Senate, but forbids payment for general publications in newspapers of news and rhetoric. Copy must be in the hands of the Secretary of War may assist as important. It is estimated that the bill, if passed, will save $200,000 annually.

SENATOR CONKLING.

Hon. Roc. Egglesion, of Ohio, arrived from the South, to-day, and will remain to look after his election contest case.

OMAHA.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably upon the Senate bill making Omaha a port of entry.

The committee had a warm discussion upon the bill for the direct transportation of imported goods to the interior of the country. Chairman A. good deal of opposition to the measure was developed. The chances for its passage are not sanguine.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President has signed the bill (S. 37) entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act providing for the admission of the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress,' approved February 23, 1867, and the act admitting Virginia into the Union, approved June 25, 1868," so that the first section of the act admitting Virginia into the Union shall be construed to include the case as if therein.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the public debt statement for February 1:

Five per cent coin bonds	$ 221,580,350.00
Six per cent. do	1,246,187,800.00
Total	$1,467,768,150.00
Interest on same	32,567,100.00
Three per cent certificates	1,000,000.00
Debt Purchase Fund	21,000,000.00
Total	$1,522,335,250.00
Interest on same	117,000.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,660,200.00
Interest thereon	1,000,000.00
Debt bearing no interest	$55,110,284.82
Demand and legal tender notes	356,000,000.00
Fractional currency	26,377,175.25
Certificates of gold deposited	8,616,167.50
Total	$446,103,627.57
Total debt	$1,972,100,977.57
Total principal and interest	$1,982,768,077.57

Cash in Treasury:

Currency	$21,000,000.77
Special deposit in National Bank notes	8,616,167.50
Special deposit in United States coin	1,000,000.00
Special deposit in United States bonds for redemption of certificates	21,000,000.00
Gold, Silver, and Treasury notes purchased and received internally	19,716,016.30
Total	71,332,183.57

Debt less amount in Treasury | $1,911,436,751.77
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1870 | 1,914,877,393.96
Decrease of debt during the month | $3,440,642.19

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, dated January 1, 1870, is as follows: Amount outstanding, $64,427,; principal accrued and unpaid, $625,154,; interest paid by the United States, $6,305,660; interest repaid by transportation of mails, $1,721,611. Interest paid by the United States, $6,305,664.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to the Senate J. K. Sidney, Colorado, to-day.

RETIREMENT OF LOUISA CHEEK.

In the Supreme Court of the United States today, there were imposing ceremonies, the occasion being the retirement from the bench of Associate Justice Grier from the bench.

THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION BILL.

Representative Brooks has presented a substitute for the bill relative to the naturalization of aliens. The Committee of Ways and Means relative to the duties on imports, and to internal duties, and to certain articles, as proposed to be but reported to-morrow. The bill provides for the collection of taxes on the following mentioned articles only, namely: Spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and banks, and the bonds of the banks will be had.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill was reported to-day, and made the special order in the House for next day two weeks hence. The interest in the question has revived, and there is no manner in which members will be compelled to keep their seats, and the committee remained on all hands to-day. A few words into the total preliminary debate. The reports are to be made clear to-day, and the bill will be ready for discussion. Mr. Dickey, as chairman of the committee, will lead the discussion on the bill, and can by no means be absent from the House. Mr. Dickey, as chairman of the committee, will lead the discussion on the bill, and can by no means be absent from the House. Mr. Dickey, as chairman of the committee, will lead the discussion on the bill, and can by no means be absent from the House. Mr. Dickey, as chairman of the committee, will lead the discussion on the bill, and can by no means be absent from the House.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, and to reduce the duties on imports, and to reduce the duties on imports, and to reduce the

The Tribune.

VOL. XXXIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870. NO. 100.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BATCHER.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

FAMINE ZYMEN

THE BOARD-PARTY-MOIN TANGLE

THE COURTS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WASHINGTON.

GIDEON FADDOY.

THE DEBATE.

Historian " Fusco," Free-dom, Granted a New Trial.

Villains Sentenced to Confinement at Joliet.

Police Court Proceedings.

Recorder's Court.

THE CASE ORDERED TO THE HAY PRESSES.

Yesterday morning the long-continued case of Robert N. Freeman, charged with the murder of Ernest H. Freeman, was brought to a conclusion in the Criminal Court, by the acquittal of the defendant, and the consequent discharge of the jury.

The case is not generally known to the public, for the reason that the evidence was not presented. The jury summoned the previous day, and the counsel for the prosecution and defense announced that they were ready for the trial, but Judge Wilson, in the absence of Mr. Grinnell, the State's Attorney, who was engaged in the Supreme Court, declined to proceed with the case, and ordered the jury discharged. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Grinnell appeared, and the case was called. The jury were then called, and the following gentlemen were selected to try the case: Thomas Hoyne, Chicago; Henry Sherman, Chicago; Edward Bonfield, Bloomingdale; Thomas Hoyt, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, Jr., Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 3d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 4th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 5th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 6th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 7th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 8th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 9th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 10th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 11th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 12th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 13th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 14th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 15th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 16th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 17th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 18th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 19th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 20th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 21st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 22d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 23d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 24th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 25th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 26th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 27th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 28th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 29th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 30th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 31st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 32d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 33d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 34th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 35th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 36th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 37th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 38th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 39th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 40th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 41st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 42d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 43d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 44th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 45th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 46th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 47th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 48th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 49th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 50th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 51st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 52d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 53d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 54th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 55th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 56th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 57th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 58th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 59th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 60th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 61st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 62d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 63d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 64th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 65th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 66th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 67th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 68th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 69th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 70th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 71st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 72d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 73d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 74th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 75th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 76th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 77th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 78th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 79th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 80th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 81st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 82d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 83d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 84th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 85th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 86th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 87th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 88th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 89th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 90th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 91st, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 92d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 93d, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 94th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 95th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 96th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 97th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 98th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 99th, Chicago; Thomas Hoyt, 100th, Chicago.

Mr. Grinnell then stated that he would not proceed with the case, as he was satisfied that the evidence would not warrant a conviction. Judge Wilson then directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done, and the prisoner was discharged.

Robert N. Freeman is a young man who has been in the employ of his father, Ernest H. Freeman, a wealthy resident of Chicago, for some time past. On the night of the 23d of August last, the latter was found dead in his bed, with a bullet-hole in his head, and a pistol lying by his side. The theory of the prosecution was that the son had murdered the father, and then attempted to make it appear a case of suicide. The theory of the defense was that the father had committed suicide, and that the son had found the body. The case was a very peculiar one, and excited a great deal of interest at the time. Until that time Robert had been considered a model young man, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was very active in the Sunday-school work. He was also a member of the Chicago Light Guard Battalion, and was a favorite with his comrades. He was married about a year ago. The evidence showed that the father was addicted to the use of morphine, which he took in large quantities, and that he had been in the habit of using it for a long time. He was also addicted to the use of liquor, and was frequently intoxicated. He was also very much embarrassed in his business affairs, and had been heard to say that he would rather be dead than in his present condition. He was also in the habit of carrying a pistol, and had been heard to say that he would shoot himself rather than be taken to the insane asylum. He was also in the habit of taking large doses of morphine when he could not sleep, and it was supposed that he had taken a large dose on the night of the murder, and that he had shot himself while under the influence of the drug. The defense claimed that the son had found the father dead, and, fearing that he would be accused of the murder, had attempted to make it appear a case of suicide. The prosecution claimed that the son had murdered the father, and then attempted to make it appear a case of suicide. The jury, however, could not agree, and stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The latter was finally won over to the side of the majority, and the verdict rendered was that of acquittal.

Mr. Grinnell stated that he would not proceed with the case, as he was satisfied that the evidence would not warrant a conviction. He was also of the opinion that the jury would not agree, and that the case would be a long and expensive one. He was also of the opinion that the defendant would be acquitted, and that the case would be finally disposed of in the Criminal Court. He was also of the opinion that the case would be finally disposed of in the Criminal Court. He was also of the opinion that the case would be finally disposed of in the Criminal Court. He was also of the opinion

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

All About His Origin, Where He was Made and What He Cost.

A German Stone-Cutter the Artist, and it Born near Lincoln Park the Scene of His Production.

Facts for the People.

In an article on the "Cardiff Giant," published in The Tribune some days since, it was asserted that the "greatest individual" was not in Chicago. There was additional ground for controversy in that statement at that time, but the evidence necessary to prove it could not be obtained. It was known, however, but those who possessed the secret, that nothing to divulge there, fearing that they might in some way lose the money supposed to be locked up in the "giant" in which they had invested. They used the opportunity given by repeated assertions as to the antiquity of the genus of sycamore, and imagined it to be a mineral curiosity. They could not understand how people could be so easily humbugged. They could not understand all because they were themselves ignorant of the cause that whatever the "giant" had lost did not, by a reverse process, add to the value of the "giant" when they presented when he "found his level" in Chicago. He did not grow heavier or lighter. It was simply transferred from the hands of one party to those of another, and the profits of the transfer were to be divided between the two. The "giant" is, in a broad sense, the property of the people, and they are entitled to know all the facts connected with its production. Therefore, we have taken pains to obtain the facts, and we publish them this morning. They will be found interesting reading, and will be read with avidity by the people, for they are the people's property. The "giant" is a success, and the people have a right to know how it was made, and who made it. The facts are as follows:

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

TO THE ALARM from Box 284, at half past 9 o'clock last evening, for a fire in the building on Clark street, between Nos. 165 and 167 Michigan avenue. The entire building was destroyed, and the flames and flames made rapid progress; a second alarm was sounded in short time after the first, and the damage done was about $5,000. The first floor of No. 167 was occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Story as a fancy good store. Loss, $500; insured for $300 in the Home. Loss, $500; insured for $300 in the Home. Mrs. Story's second floor was occupied by George Adams as a dwelling; loss, $100; no insurance. No. 165, owned by a Mr. Bassett of New York, was also called upon to suffer considerable damage before the fire was extinguished, for the reason that he maintained that the building was worth $10,000 more than the insurance companies, they said, would allow. The building was not insured anywhere. The first floor of No. 165 was occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Story as a fancy good store. Loss, $500; insured for $300 in the Home. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Story as a fancy good store. Loss, $500; insured for $300 in the Home. The second floor was occupied by George Adams as a dwelling; loss, $100; no insurance. No. 165, owned by a Mr. Bassett of New York, was also called upon to suffer considerable damage before the fire was extinguished, for the reason that he maintained that the building was worth $10,000 more than the insurance companies, they said, would allow. The building was not insured anywhere. The first floor of No. 165